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Additional editorials on last page.

and D. Wright, who was appointed by Judge Grey, of the Anthracite Strike, decided against the matter of the Saturday half-day. Wright has been the champion of the employers, glimmering in on the John Mitchell case. They are beginning to have a say in democracy when the 1902 was settled. To see why Mitchell is the capitalist's ally, and agents, or the little shopkeepers and the forlorn farmer. The only way to have Congress pass laws to benefit the working class is for the working class to put its own representatives in congress, same as the trusts do. This doesn't mean that the working class should elect men who believe in the capitalist system and who when they get to Washington succumb to flattery, or worse, and vote with the oppressors, but men who see that the only hope for decent living for the masses lies in the overthrow of capitalism, and who therefore cannot be swayed from the straight and conscientious course. It is high time the unimportant constituents did a little class conscious voting.

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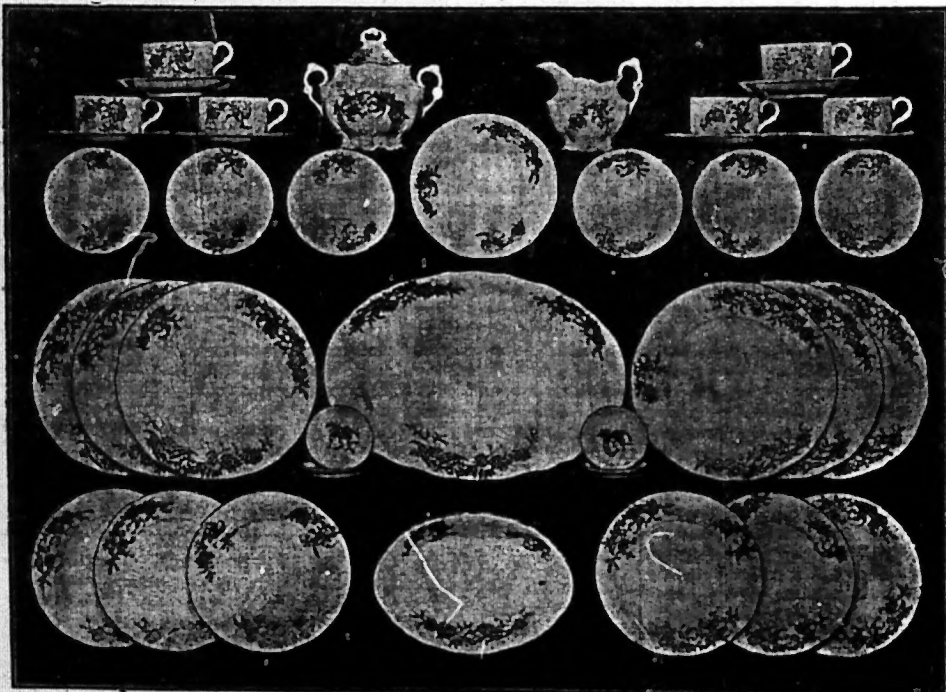
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THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASS ARE IN THIS PLIGHT ACCORDING TO THE STATISTICS.

The eighteenth annual report of the bureau of labor, the report for the year 1903, which has just been completed, presents the results of an extended investigation into the cost of living of workmen's families and the retail prices of the principal staple articles of food used by such families.

The figures of income and expenditure furnished in detail by 2,567 families in thirty-three states, representing the leading industrial centers of the country, formed the material for the detailed study of the cost of living. Certain data which do not enter so much into detail were collected in regard to the cost of living in 25,440 families, and the results are extensively summarized in the report. One table shows that the 2,567 families consisted on an average of 5.31 persons, 0.7 persons above the average of private families in the whole country as shown by the census of 1900. This larger size of family was not due to any intentional selection of larger families, for the only basis of selection was that the head of the family must be a wage-worker or a salaried man earning not over \$1,200 during the year and must be able to give information in regard to his expenditures in detail. The average income for the year of these 2,567 families from all sources was \$827.10. The average expenditure for all purposes was \$768.54, and the average expenditure for food was \$326.90 per family, or 42.54 per cent of the average expenditure for all purposes.

The relative prices of food in the various years were thoroughly investigated, and it was found that there has been a great increase in recent years.

According to the statistics gathered, the average cost of food per family in 1890 was \$318.20. In 1895, the year of lowest prices, it fell to \$294.76 and in 1902 reached the highest point of the period, being \$344.61, an increase, as

has been already stated, of 10.1 per cent over 1890, or of 10.9 per cent when compared with the average for the ten year period of 1890 to 1899. The increase in the cost of living as shown by the results of this investigation relates to food alone, representing 42.54 per cent of all family expenditures in the 2,567 families furnishing information.

Of the remaining articles, constituting 57.45 per cent of the family expenditure, certain ones are from their nature affected only indirectly and in very slight degree by any rise or fall in prices. Such are payments on account of principal and interest of mortgage, taxes, property and life insurance, labor and other organization fees, amusements and vacations, intoxicating liquors and sickness and death. These together constituted 14.51 per cent of the family expenditure in 1901 of the 2,567 families investigated. Miscellaneous purposes not reported, for which from their very character no prices are obtainable, made up 5.87 per cent, and at, for which also no prices for the several years are available, made up 12.05 per cent.

The remaining classes of family expenditure, 24.13 per cent of all, consist of clothing, 14.04 per cent; fuel and lighting, 5.25 per cent; furniture and utensils, 3.42 per cent; and tobacco, 1.42 per cent. For these no retail prices covering a series of years are available, but accepting as true of wholesale and retail prices here what this investigation has found true in the case of food—namely, that retail prices rise and fall more slowly and in smaller degree than wholesale prices—an examination of the relative wholesale prices of these classes of articles, giving them their proper weight according to family consumption, leads to the conclusion that the retail prices of these articles as a whole in 1902 could have been but little, if at all, above the level indicated by food.

It is apparently a safe and conservative conclusion, therefore, says the report, that the increase in the cost of living as a whole in 1902, when compared with the year of lowest prices, was not over 10.1 per cent, the figure given above as the increase in the cost of food as shown by this investigation. This assumes of course always the purchase of the same articles and the same quantities in years of low prices, low wages and more or less irregular employment and in years of higher prices, higher wages and steady employment.



UNION PROSPERITY.

Henry White, secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, says: In many trades the unions have become so strong that the regulation of their present power is at least as important as the acquisition of more power.

As the power of the unions increases so do the dangers multiply. Prosperity is a greater test than adversity. We have seen union after union destroyed after reaching the zenith of its strength and all the struggle and sacrifice made to gain that point lost through lack of self restraint.

The responsibility must lie with the leaders, who are in a position to know the limitations of the union and the obstacles that beset it better than the rank and file.

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Often the mass pushes blindly ahead, demanding and demanding without a clear conception of the ability of the employers to grant the demands at the time. The workers, finding themselves freed from the subject condition of the past and relieved of the burden that they had to bear, strive for ideal conditions at a leap. After habitually submitting to the tyranny of the foreman they seek, when able to enforce their mandates in the shop, to usurp his function and even challenge the employer's authority in the legitimate conduct of his business.

In addition there is the human tendency to take advantage of power for immediate gain and disregard not only the rights of others, but the larger interests of self. Organized groups of workmen when once secure in their position even legislate against their fellow union men by restricting the number allotted to each shop and by forbidding other workmen to enter the trade in order to create an artificial scarcity of labor. Some essays pass upon the quality of their own work and decide the competency of themselves.

It is an old story that the oppressed who cry out for justice and appeal to the highest moral sense play the despot in turn when they obtain power. How to regulate power has been the problem of the ages, and we have that problem before us in a new form.

There never was a time when the working class was able to dominate. What will it do with its power? Is the question now in everybody's mind, and all hinges upon that. Will the unions develop the capacity to restrain themselves and place themselves in harmony with society?

What is needed at this supreme moment is a demonstration of this needed restraint. Warnings sounded from men in the ranks will do more to allay apprehension than all the retorts made to criticism.

Radicals who prefer an upheaval, who believe in progress through revolution, are delighted at the tendency of things, but those who believe in betterment through peaceful evolution tremble for the future.

THE RIGHT TO EAT.

It is no feared that it will become necessary for the people of this country to eat grass, as the p-puine of France was told to do by one of the aristocrats who added in precipitating the great revolution, with its scenes of terror. Even if the price of meat should be advanced to such a lucrative figure for the packers that none but the rich could afford it there would still be other things that cannot be cornered that the people could subsist on. Even corn bread would keep men and women and children from starving. The bounty of nature in this land of plenty is such that the dealers who speculate in meat and butter and eggs cannot monopolize all of the fruits of the soil. As the dogs eat the crumbs that fall from the master's table, there will always be something to sustain the lives of the people who carry on the industries of the republic.

But that is beside the question. The point at issue is whether the people in a land that teems with abundance have a right to eat meat or not, and that question seems to have been rendered timely and somewhat important by a condition of the market that cuts down the prices of cattle and hogs to farmers to a level that is unprofitable to the grower and puts them up to a point that makes them oppressive to the consumer.

It may be remarked in passing that the people of France have not been eating grass for some years and that the Americans have not the least expectation of ever being turned out to pasture. It will be all the better for the meat trust if it can assimilate these facts voluntarily and without unnecessary delay. —Kansas City Star.

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What We Social Democrats Are After.

(Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind. July 31, 1901.)

The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, war is fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalist may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, and bourgeois public ownership parties and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:
1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employee, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

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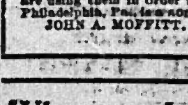
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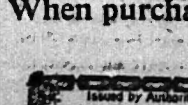
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A RETROSPECT. From a Manuscript left by the Late John Swinton

When Eugene Victor Debs came to New York from Chicago, last year, as a representative of the American Railway Union, then engaged in its memorable struggle, he made a speech in Cooper Union, which I heard. I sat near a spot at which I had sat at another meeting held in the same place, thirty-four years previously, which was addressed by another speaker who had come to New York from Chicago. The western speaker who stood before me on that platform in August 1894 was to me a reminder of the other western speaker who had stood there in February, 1860. Both men were tall and spare in figure; the complexion of each rather dark; the face of each was rather gaunt, that of the earlier speaker much more gaunt than that of the later; both were men of good and strong features; there was something intense about the facial expression of each; both were men of commanding and impressive manners.

I recalled the somewhat peculiar and shrill voice of the speaker of 1860; I heard another voice in 1894 which resembled it. As they spoke, it was easy for a New Yorker to discern that they were both men of the west.

The man to whose speech I listened in Cooper Union in February of 1860 was Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois—born in Kentucky; the man who spoke from the same platform within my hearing last year was Eugene Victor Debs, of Illinois—born in Indiana.

I recalled the appearance, the manner, the voice and the speech of Lincoln as Debs stood before me thirty-four years afterwards.

It seemed to me that both men were imbued with the same spirit. Both seemed to me as men of judgment, reason, earnestness and power. Both seemed to me as men of free, high, genuine, generous manhood.

I "look" to Lincoln in my early life, as I look to Debs a third of a century later.

In the speeches of both westerners there was cogent argument; there were apt illustrations; there were especially emphatic passages; there were moments of lightning; there were touches of humor; and there were other qualities which produce conviction or impel to action. Each speaker was as free as the other from gross eloquence. I confess that I was as much impressed with the closing words of Debs' speech as I was with those of Lincoln, when he exclaimed: "Let us have faith that right makes right; and, in that faith, let us to the end dare to do our duty, as we understand it."

As Lincoln stands in my memory, while looking far back, Debs stands in it, as I saw him in Cooper Union a year ago.

Lincoln spoke for man; so spoke Debs. Lincoln spoke for right and progress; so spoke Debs. Lincoln spoke for the freedom of labor; so spoke Debs. Lincoln was the foe of human slavery; so spoke Debs.

I was in the deepest sympathy with Lincoln when he came here, as I was also with Debs when he came here. I had striven for freedom in my youth, as I have striven in later years for principles that are the logical sequence of those of Lincoln, and are represented by Debs.

Let no admirer of Abraham Lincoln—I do not mean the apothecized emancipator, but the Lincoln of 1860—offer objection to aught that has been here said. At the time I have spoken of Lincoln was regarded by millions of people as a cross between a crank and a monster. In hundreds of papers and by hundreds of speakers he was called the "Illinois baboon." Every epithet that hate could invent was applied to him; every base purpose that malice could conceive was imputed to him. To the "Satanic press" of New York he was an object of loathing and derision; a "nigger lover," a clown, a subverter of the constitution and the laws; and, above all, he was a blatant fool who would destroy that indestructible "system of labor" which had existed of old, which was upheld by the supreme court and the Lynch law court, the church, the

army, the press and the capitalist, as also by Congress—both houses. Why, the Debs whom we have with us in our country today is a harmless citizen compared with the Lincoln of 1860, as he had been described before he came to New York. It looks to me as though the newspaper slubberdegullions and plutocracy in our time had lost that power of cantankerous invective which was possessed by their contemporaries of 1860, now mostly dead and forgotten. I have read some assaults upon Debs, but all of them were poorly done.

Lincoln's name was less familiar to New York masses at the opening

of 1860 than Debs' was in 1894. Lincoln had campaigned in the west, but the west was much farther away than it is now, and western men were less known in the east than they are now. Lincoln drew a crowd to Cooper Union, but not as large a crowd as Debs drew.

Well, when I heard Debs' speech here I had half a notion that it might be the prelude to an incident like that which followed Lincoln's speech. There were few people, at least in New York, who could have believed that within three months from the day of Lincoln's speech here, Lincoln would be a candidate for the office of president of the

United States. "Some say," he said, while in New York then, "some say they may make me vice president with Seward."

It was always the opinion of my old friend, Raymond, the founder of the New York Times, whom I long served as chief of its editorial staff, that it was the Cooper Union speech of Lincoln that made it possible for him to be a candidate for the presidency, and that was most potent in making him acceptable to the Republican party in the east. It certainly was a factor of influence in the nomination in Chicago the following May.

No matter about that now. When,

in Cooper Union, a year ago, I heard the speech of Eugene V. Debs, which in so many ways reminded me of that of Abraham Lincoln long ago, I felt sure that nobody could deny that here again, in this new western leader in the struggle for labor's emancipation, there might be the stuff for a presidential candidate.

And this suggestion would have been made by me at the New York meeting for the jam of perversity on the platform.

Debs in Cooper Union reminded me of Lincoln there. As Lincoln, of Illinois, became an efficient agent for freedom, so, perchance, might Debs, of Indiana, become in the impending conflict for the liberation of labor. Let us never forget Lincoln's great words: "Liberty before property; the man before the dollar."

their two common enemies. The Socialists of Waltershausen have won a majority in the common council. There are now six Socialists against four bourgeois members.

NAT'L. HEADQUARTERS.—The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report:

S. Schmoll, St. Louis, Mo.	\$1.00
Local, Modesto, Cal.	.50
Collected by Comrade E. C. Beland, Branch 17, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
Henry Schwartz, St. Louis, Mo.	.25
F. A. G. Westport, Conn.	.25
A. L. New York City	.25
Local Providence, R. I.	1.00
Edward P. Clarke, New York City	.50
G. J. Barstow, Mystic, Conn.	1.00
Otto Rehwald, Los Angeles, Cal.	.50
Total to noon, Jan. 16.	10.25
Previously reported	\$2,530.99
Total.	\$2,541.24

Comrade John M. Work of Iowa, Victor J. Berger of Wisconsin, B. Berlyn of Illinois, and S. M. Reynolds of Indiana, composing four members of the National Quorum, assembled at national headquarters Jan. 10, to hold a meeting.

The vote on national party referendum was 100 to 0 in favor of the National Secretary's book for the fiscal year from Jan. 1, 1903, to Jan. 1, 1904, are being audited.

The financial report of the State Secretary James S. Smith of Illinois for the year 1903 shows substantial progress in the state organization during the year past. The total income from Jan. 1, 1903, to Jan. 1, 1904, is shown in the following table:

The financial report of the State Secretary, Treasurer Forest Berry of Maine shows the total receipts for the year 1903 to be \$980.51, with expenditures of \$958.30.

State Secretary Irish of Massachusetts reports the election of John C. Chase as national committeeman.

Locals desiring the services of the German, Bohemian, and Italian organizers are requested to notify their state secretaries promptly so that the National Secretary can make arrangements accordingly.

The Eastern tour of A. M. and May Wood Simons will extend for five weeks from March 24th to April 28th.

Dates have been arranged by the National Secretary for Franklin and Marion Wentworth for their Eastern tour as follows: Feb. 7, Cincinnati, Ohio; 8, Toledo, 10, Cleveland, 12, Washington, D. C.; 13, Baltimore, Md.; 14 and 15, Reading, Pa.; 17, 18, 19, New York City.

A Socialist mayor has been elected in Aue near Durlach. The successful candidate, Comrade August Wenner, a master mason, is the third Socialist mayor in the German grand duchy of Baden.

The Catholic and Protestant labor unions united on a "Christian ticket" against the non-Socialist unions in the Court of Trades elections in Speyer. With energetic agitation, the Christian ticket got 51 votes out of 581.—Berlin "Vorwarts," Dec. 20th.

Comrade Sen. J. Katayama, editor of The Socialist of Japan, sailed for the United States, Dec. 29, on the steamer Tosa-Maru. He will land at Seattle and tour this country, being present at the national convention at Chicago, May 1, and ultimately go to Holland in time to attend the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam in the summer. In his absence, Comrade Goichi Yamane will edit The Socialist.

The Berlin municipal elections ended on Dec. 15 with two second ballots in which two liberal candidates were successful. The entire elections resulted in a further weakening of the liberals and in gains for the Socialists. Berlin "Vorwarts" says: "An exact comparison with the elections returns of 1897 is not possible in all wards because the new division of wards which was made in 1899 has brought many changes." The Socialists have increased their city councilmen from 28 in 1897 to 33 in 1903. Among the best known are Comrades Paul Singer, Otto Antick, and Arthur Stadthagen.

In the municipal elections in Germany a Socialist was elected in each of the following places: Gesehenda (Thuringia), Buekau near Magdeburg, Grossenhain, Bergen-Enkheim, Hartha (Saxony) and Stuttgart. The Socialists of Hainheim (Saxony) have won their first success, electing two comrades to the city council. In Heilbronn two Socialists were elected; there are now three in the common council. Three Socialists and six bourgeois candidates have been elected to the common council of Miltweida. In Gerselsberg, after winning a new seat, there are three Socialists in the common council. In Ohligs the Socialists have re-elected

ers, thirty-nine farmers, eleven merchants and twenty-four war veterans. Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, of Kansas City, comes in Iowa March 2nd for a month's campaigning and G. Strickland Iowa's organizer for 1904, commences his organizing and lecturing tour at the same time.

J. J. Jacobson, Secy.

MINNESOTA.—The state convention will be held at Minneapolis at Socialist Headquarters, 43 South Fourth st., February 21st and 22nd. The first session will open at ten o'clock A. M., Sunday February 1st.

A large number of locals have signified their intention to send delegates. Local Minneapolis is preparing to take care of all the delegates and look after their welfare while here. Kindly send in the names of your delegates to the State Secretary before February 10th, and places will be found for them, so that they will be to no expense while here. Also state the time the delegates expect to arrive in Minneapolis, so that the local comrades will be prepared for their reception.

Every representation, each delegate must have his credentials signed by the chairman and secretary of his local, and also the signatures of every member of the local whom he is to represent.

State Executive Committee, S. M. Holman, State Secy.

Since Comrade Klein has been with us he has organized nineteen locals. This is a grand record and should be an inspiration to every comrade in the state. The locals that were organized or re-organized during the above period are: Carlton, Wrenshall, Scanlon, Duluth, Duluth Finnish Branch, Two Harbors, Hibald and Hibbing.

Comrades, we call upon you to cooperate with the State Organization all you can.

S. M. Holman, Secy.

WISCONSIN.—In another column are given the list of speakers who will visit Milwaukee as campaign speakers during the months of February and March. As all their time will not be spent in Milwaukee, other Wisconsin towns can avail themselves of their services by speaking in the time when your own comrades are to avail themselves of these grand speakers. Write for dates at once.

In a letter to the state secretary, Comrade Carl D. Thompson writes: "I have had another year of experience in the lecture field since being with you last fall, and another year of study which I regard as of great importance also. The more I study, the more I should not accomplish everything possible within the range of territory that you look out for me. I assure you that I am ready to go anywhere and do any thing that seems wise and necessary for the cause. I have the greatest enthusiasm for the Wisconsin work. I like the on and latters of H. Berger's article for the Socialist in the last issue of the 'Socialist' Revisionists' meets my idea exactly. I like the idea of the practicalness of the policy of the Wisconsin work. I shall do everything in my power, now and always, in Wisconsin and wherever I may be, for this kind of Socialism."

Besides the January dates of Comrade Thompson given in another column, the following February dates for him may be added: 3, Plymouth; 4, 5, and 6, Kiel; 11, Manitowish; 14, 15 and 16, Green Bay. Comrades wanting Comrade Thompson on the unreserved dates of February will please speak quick.

National Organizer John M. Ray writes from Green Bay: "We have been having very successful meetings here this week, and I think great good for our cause will be the result. From all indications the future will be much brighter for Socialism in these parts." Comrade Ray has this week visited Neenah, Grand Rapids, Vesper, Marshfield, Waupun, and Tomahawk, and next week will log to Rhinelander, Ashland and Superior.

The branch of Superior seems to be the right material. They have just taken in six new members, and Secretary Silverman writes: "Superior the next largest city in Wisconsin, has at last woken up and is not going to fall into lethargy any more. Socialists are not apt to do such a thing so long as the bayonets of the enemy are pointed against us. We expect to have a splendid movement here as young as we are, and in the branch a few young and energetic workers."

E. H. Thomas, State Secy.

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THE STRUGGLE OF THE COLORADO MINERS.

(Not much news of the strike of several thousand coal miners in Southern Colorado has reached the outside world. Mrs. Bertha Howell Mailli, wife of the National Secretary of the Socialist party, went to that district from Omaha last week to be with Mother Jones, who was dangerously ill in Trinidad, but who is now happily recovering. While in the strike district, Mrs. Mailli will write a special series of articles for the Socialist press, the following being the first.)

THE MINERS strike of southern Colorado has for its relief center, Trinidad, a town set in a ring of coal mines at Strakville, at Ingelville, Sopris, Tereco, Segundu, Priemero and other places. Here is the head quarters for the officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., which is the chief master and owner of this mining region.

The main "tent town" is in Trinidad, and at the headquarters is a commissary department which is fast being systematized. Here are heaped quantities of provisions, hags of potatoes, of sugar, of carrots, boxes of macaroni, of canned goods, of tea and coffee, and great sides of beef. They are fast getting into shape to stand a six months' strike. Each striker, on presenting his union card, is given an order for an amount of provisions proportioned to his family, the maximum being \$1 for a family of six. Further relief is given by two meals a day served the men in a soup kitchen. Here you must study the faces if you want to see the results of centuries of slavery.

The strike began on Nov. 9th and not only the mines closed, but the

coke ovens, smelters and blacksmith shops, whose workers were not called out. One man travelled 150 miles to be sure that his nephew, who works in the blacksmith shop at Starkville, came out. The start and conduct of the strike have so far been splendid, and no name receives such high honor as that of Mother Jones, whose untiring work in the cause has exhausted her vitality, and who now lies ill in a hospital here, having narrowly escaped the fatal pneumonia. She is now recovering, and her one thought is to be "in the fight again."

She has done what is universally conceded no man could have done by organizing the southern district of Colorado, and added thereby thousands to the army of men and women who lovingly call her "Mother." These days men in Trinidad are asking on every hand, "How is Mother Jones?" or from the poor Italian, "Mrs. Modder Jones, she well?"

At every turn one hears stories that show unflinching loyalty of both men and women to their class in the present day struggle. One story is worth telling.

A Catholic priest who was accustomed to hold mass in Segundu and Priemero, camps owned by the C. F. & I. Co., and surrounded by armed deputies, had received strong assistance from the C. F. & I. Co. in building a beautiful church in Priemero.

This priest was said to be urging Italians to go to work. He would write recommendations for the men to the Company. The strikers found it out and sent two men to get their recommendations. These men

brought them direct to the union. It was further ascertained that at confessional he would refuse absolution to the men unless they would promise to go to work for the Company. One day he took two such poor intimidated Italians in his carriage across the "dead line" of the camp at Priemero. The woman in Segundu who boarded these two men was informed of it and told to watch for the Father. Finally she saw him enter a Mexican's house opposite. She left her house and with a light whistle and a snap of her finger she summoned two or three of her country women. "The blackbird is there," she said. They waited until he appeared. She strode up to him, a tall, handsome, muscular woman of forty, and seizing his neckcloth wrenched it from his neck and cried: "You are unworthy to wear this."

Then, quite unaided, she treated the priest's face anything but gently. It is said she left him with two black eyes, minus three teeth and with a badly scratched cheek.

He made his way to the train and it is said was sent to Mexico for an indefinite vacation.

The conditions obtaining here are summed up in the words of one miner: "Yes, it was slavery back east, but nothing like this. It's the script and the unfair weighing, the terrible hours, the pluck-me stores, and worst of all, our honor. The men who can pay the superintendent \$10 or \$15 can get a good job. The man, especially the Italian, who has a handsome wife can get a good job, too."

Bertha Howell Mailli.

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body.

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.
A Young People's Social Democratic club in Brooklyn is reported to be in a flourishing condition.

A city election will be held in Philadelphia in February and our comrades there are preparing for it.

The Minnesota comrades have had several letters of commendation of Organizer Klein's work appearing in The Herald, printed on slips for advertising purposes.

The Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Club held a ball in New York on Jan. 16, at which Comrade John Spargo delivered an address on "Hopes and Ideals for Youth."

Mother Jones is reported to be improving. The trouble was pneumonia and owing to her age—64—fears for her recovery were felt. The miners' angel will be spared for many more incidents in a most eventful life!

Comrade Julius Houpe, of New York, has written a Socialist play, which he has named "The Philanthropist." At a recent meeting of the Socialist Literary Society he read two acts to those assembled and was much praised for his work.

The Labor Advocate of Nashville, Tenn., representing workingmen who daily taste the poverty and the anxiety that falls to the industrious under the exploitation of capitalists, is out booming Millionaire Hearst, who is trying to make game out of the toilers.

Comrades W. E. Clark, Theodore Debs, James Oneal, A. M. Simons and F. G. Strickland, who were nominated for national secretary, have all declined, leaving William Mailli the only remaining nominee. The members of the National Committee will vote on the secretaryship on or before Jan. 31.

The Seattle Socialist, not to be outdone by the late departed Coming Nation, has agreed to give the state movement of Washington two vans in exchange for 10,000 new paid up subscribers. But after they got the vans, what would they do with them in a state where the roads are none the best and the towns very long distances apart?

Gompers in his attack on Socialism in the current American Federationist claims that he reproved the correspondent for the New York Volkszeitung (Ludwig Jabinowski) for sending misrepresentations about the Boston convention to his paper and that Jabinowski's reply was, "Well, you know I am a Socialist."

Jabinowski makes this reply: "After the memorable day at the convention when Mr. Gompers ordered the galleries in Faneuil hall

to be cleared because some workingmen applauded Max Hayes, he secured a copy of the N. Y. Volkszeitung containing the report I had wired to New York. It was after the morning session. 'You are painting your reports,' he said, 'in your reports you infer that I had ordered the police to clear the galleries, which is false.' I replied that the report did not contain such a statement, but that the galleries were cleared by his orders, the door keepers calling the police to their assistance. He said he would make me tell the truth. Replying I said, 'I suppose you desire the truth to be written to suit your ideas and tastes, but I'll tell you that as a Socialist I'll write the truth as I find it, and as I see it with my own eyes.' It is needless to say that Mr. Gompers forgot to publish this statement in his Federationist."

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E. Seidel......50
J. Decker......25
John Mergel......25
P. H. Devine......50
Total.....\$17.50

The State Board of Wisconsin took up the Mayor Born case Saturday evening and the local quorum of the board voted solidly to expel him from the party, a week's time being given the non-resident members to vote on the proposition. A statement will be issued to the public. The three charges were to the effect that he violated the principles of the party by supporting a trolley line franchise after the central committee of the party had taken action against it, that he lowered the assessment of the water company contrary to the advice of the supervisor of assessors and the district attorney, and that he appointed on the library board old party politicians, one of them proprietor of a scab newspaper under the ban of the Central labor body. The movement in Sheboygan will be reorganized.

Please note The Herald's new address: 344 Sixth street.

LABOR VICTORY.

A significant feature of the elections is the strike of the Labor Party. In their numbers have increased from 8 to 17 and in the representatives from 16 to 20. The former the Ministerial Party, the latter the Labor Party, is the only non-Socialist party in the Lower House. The balance of power, before the election, was in the hands of the three parties, the Labor Party of Australia may be said to be rather a Socialist party; it certainly is in a Socialist direction. It is stated that the effects of the increased Government regulation of employment, including the compulsory minimum of hours of work, and compulsory arbitration of disputes, as they would be here, the Australian Labor Party is distinctly Protectionist. Above all, it stands for a "Justice, Lon-

Free Speech or Death!

Portland, Oregon, Jan. 15th.—The Social Democratic Herald: "The police of this city, on Sunday, Jan. 14, arrested our organizer J. D. Jones for speaking on the streets of Portland and Burnside. The charge was 'refusing to move on.' Although there were Salvation army, Veterans of America, Holiness to the Lord, etc., besides individual speakers and fakirs, they were not molested.

The comrade was taken to jail and held in ten dollars. On the following Friday the trial was held before a jury of four men and the judge gave instructions of the municipal judge were so partial and prejudicial against the comrade that the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The fine was ten dollars.

In the following Sunday (last Sunday) the comrade was again arrested in the same place, but the charge of obstructing the street or refusing to move on wouldn't stick, as the holding him half an hour or more without fitting any police charge to a charge they let him go. The next morning the Chief of Police asked Comrade Stevens to come and see him and talk over matters. The comrade told the chief and other police officials standing around the room that he would continue speaking on the streets of Portland, that the police, the municipal judge and court or the mayor of the city would not prevent him using his constitutional right guaranteed by the United States and the State of Oregon to speak on any street at any time he saw fit. And if necessary he would sue out an injunction from the Federal Court to establish that right. The chief apologized for the stupidity of the police and assured the comrade he would see them and have them "broke." Last night we held a huge meeting than ever at the same place and will continue right along. The arrest has been the means of raising several members to the Local and a defense fund has been established to defray all expenses connected with it. The old parties are divided of the Socialist strength in the coming June election and have these methods to discourage us. It will have, however, the opposite effect.

Comrade Stevens had the management of the Social Democratic campaign in 1900 and will be heard with ten thousand other Socialists in next November. We are making the work here and we do not share, never fear.

N. P. Folien,
Sec. Local 1, Portland.

A SOCIALIST BOOK STORE

Has been opened at 344 SIXTH STREET, Milwaukee, Wis., at the Headquarters of the Social Democratic Party.

A large line of works on Social and Economic subjects is in stock, and over 100 varieties of Socialist literature at all prices, from Marx' Capital at \$2.00 to the 2c Madden Library.

Any book on the market can be secured at this store, at regular prices, and sometimes for less. It will pay to just stop and look over the display, and we will be glad to show you any book you may need.

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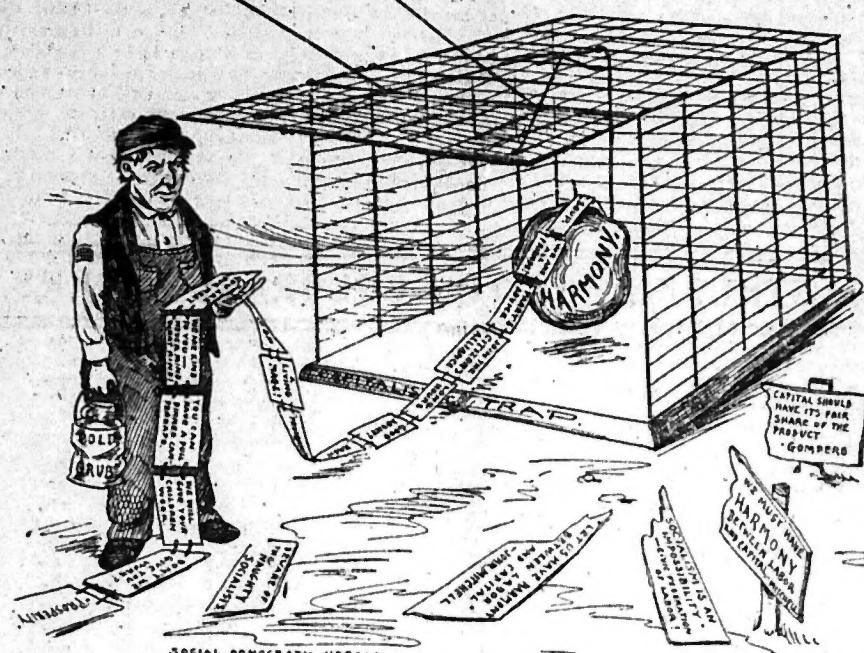
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What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations.
2. Democratic management of such collective industry.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social Democrats.

Will the Coming Revolution Be Bloodless?

Will we secure Socialism by peaceful means, or will it have to come, like other big changes in the past, by bloodshed? These are questions the Socialist has no ready answer for, nor should he have. Socialists have a horror of the taking of human life. They hope for the coming of the Co-operative Commonwealth by peaceful means. They fear the people will not be permitted to achieve it without bloodshed. Which will it be? Who can say?

Will capitalism, that has such a lack of regard for human life, die easy or hard? Can we read the answer in the activity of Parry and in the murderous Colorado affair?

Socialists do not pretend to be prophets of the clairvoyant type. They base their claim that there is an impending change in the economic structure of society upon the unmistakable tendencies of the industrial and social evolution that never stops, and upon the fact that history plainly shows that the determining factor in that evolution is the material base. The modern tools of production are social; they should be socially owned. "In every historical epoch," says Karl Marx, "the prevailing mode of production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which it built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch." The term "economic determinism" is used by Socialists in indicating the moving cause in human conduct upon the ascending stages of society. Fendalism did not dissolve into the capitalistic stage because some dreamers suggested such a change, but because of the changing economic conditions that made the old form no longer possible.

Day by day the capitalist system becomes more unbearable to the people. Under it the great bulk of humanity is foredoomed to failure and distress and anxiety. Manifestly, when a system fails to serve the great mass the mass should discard it for a better system. If this can be done in a progressive way, bloodshed may be averted, but if the interests in control seek to prevent the effort at change, conflict must ensue—and worst of all, such a cataclysm of passion and vengeance as may even end in the downfall of civilization itself or give rise to a military despotism. Manifestly, Socialists have every reason to wish for the abolition of capitalism by progressive peaceable means.

But much as this is hoped for, it is undoubtedly true that no very great number of Socialists really expect such an outcome. Capitalism becomes more merciless and ferocious every day. Its right to exploit labor of two-thirds of its product must not be yielded at any cost. It will not be the people who will precipitate a revolution, it will be the capitalist class. The spark to set off the train will be ready as soon as the surrounding circumstances are. Lovers of peace and humanity may well feel anxiety at the appearance of such men as, for instance, Col. Sherman Bell, who is in charge of the government troops in Colorado. He has all the qualifications of the man who will be needed to start a widespread revolution, provided he appear on the scene at just the right moment. A brutal, reckless man, a bombastic jackanapes, a "gun fighter" praised by Roosevelt, here is just the type of fellow, developed by the capitalist system, for the spilling of the fat in the fire at a critical moment.

Under this man, with the authority of Gov. Peabody, who is a hanker and capitalist, martial law has been declared in the mining districts of Colorado, the regular civil authorities have been defied and the writ of habeas corpus suspended, a capitalistic boycott of the Western Federation of Miners instituted, as is shown by documentary evidence, newspapers censored, strikers arrested as vagrants, the people terrorized by the brutal despotism of bayonet, gun, and sword, miners' officials deported, citizens' homes raided at night, judges intimidated, bull-pens established, and the whole miserable affair really directed by the mine owning capitalists. Bell ordered every citizen owning a revolver to surrender the same to the authorities. A lawyer named Glover refused, asserting his right under the U. S. constitution. Bell sent a squad of soldiers to Glover's office, and on his refusal to unlock the door, a volley was fired through the door, from which Glover only escaped with a bullet wound in the arm. The local authorities in the Cripple Creek region still insist that there has never been a time when they were not able to preserve the peace and that the ordering out of the soldiery was an unwarranted act.

So here we have an example of what may be looked for elsewhere and with the result that a liberty loving people will sooner or later lose their patience and turn upon their capitalistic oppressors. There was a judge and a jury found to hold that there was a connection between the addresses of the speakers on the Haymarket in Chicago with the unknown bomb-thrower. But there will be no court ready to hang Parry and his ilk for inciting lawless acts against the liberties of the wage working class.

All of which points to this fact: That the people will have only the Socialists to thank if the class struggle does not issue in bloodshed. Our agitators and sub-agitators and proselyters are working hard to spread Socialism amongst the people, and to elevate them so that they will not be ruled by blind passion in coming days of trial, but this work must be increased and intensified, for every moment is precious.

NATIONAL QUORUM MEETING.

The National Quorum met at National Headquarters, Omaha, Jan. 16, with Quorum Members Victor L. Berger, B. Berlyn, S. M. Reynolds and John M. Work present. Comrades Berger and Berlyn, after canvassing the vote on the national referendum (B) providing for proportional voting in the National Committee, reported that the referendum had carried by a vote of 5,599 to 2,037. Comrades Reynolds and Work, after examining the books of the national office, reported them to be correct and in excellent condition, the total receipts for the year 1903 being \$14,240.99, total expenses \$14,072.55, leaving a balance of \$168.44. The receipts from Jan. 1, 1904, to Jan. 15, inclusive, were \$753.87, expenses \$450.19, leaving a balance of \$303.68, as shown by bank statement and checks on hand. The assets were \$2,453.58, the liabilities \$1,945.29, leaving a balance of \$508.29.

Later in the session, Comrades Berlyn and Reynolds, reported as a

committee to draft a call for the national convention, the following provisions: Basis of representation to be as provided by the national constitution, each state to have one delegate at large, and one additional delegate for each 100,000 members in good standing. The membership to be based on the average number of dues paying members as shown by National Secretary's books for December, January and February. Alternate delegates to be elected upon the same basis of representation, and to be provided with the necessary credentials to be presented in case regular delegate is unable to attend. Only delegates or alternates to be allowed to vote in convention, and such to be actual residents of states from which sent. The National Secretary to send blank credentials with duplicates to the secretary of each state committee. Duplicates to be filled out with names of delegates, etc., and sent to headquarters on or before April 29. National Secretary to announce results of election of delegates in unorganized states and issue credentials to

same. National Committeeman Berlyn authorized to select convention hall and make other arrangements, Local Cook County, Ill., to assist.

Committeeman Berger moved that in order to ensure the widest possible and the most intelligent discussion of party matters before the convention that resolutions of any description intended to be submitted to the convention be sent to the National Secretary not later than March 20, to be then sent out in the regular party bulletins to the party press. This provision not to bar the introduction of resolutions at the convention. The National Quorum to name a committee of

three including the national secretary, to propose changes to the national constitution, without interfering with the plan of state autonomy, said propositions to be presented to the convention committee on constitution.

Comrade John M. Slayton was ordered sent as a national organizer to Colorado. National Organizer Goebel sent word of the need of a leaflet on militarism. On motion of Committeeman Berger secretary instructed to request Comrade Ben. Hanford of New York to prepare same.

The Maryland referendum was declared invalid because of the insufficient vote. Comrade B. Feigen-

baum was appointed Jewish Organizer.

The National Secretary reported that Omaha was unsuitable to the work of a national headquarters, because of poor mail facilities, and the orders for printing had to be sent to other cities where needed in foreign languages. The coming national campaign demanded that a more suitable location be had. The National Secretary was therefore instructed to issue a call to the National Committee to make nominations for new location of headquarters.

The Quorum meeting lasted three days and adjourned to meet in Chicago April 23.

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Berlin, Wis., Jan. 14.—Friend Herald: I promised to write you of my reception at the High School where I addressed the pupils last Saturday. I was preceded by a Mr. Foster, an ex-principal, who told the pupils that the world was theirs if they strove hard for it! He told them of "a man who came to this country a poor boy and rose from \$5.00 per week until he received a million dollars a year."

When I took the platform I began by telling them there were two classes in this world, slaves and masters. I told them that no matter how difficult they might be at their books, or how much talent they might show in any direction, they would learn there were only a limited number of places to be filled "at the top." And that the man's interest at the top was opposed to the 100,000 slaves under him, etc.

I wound up by asking them to help us build a system intended for the living present, and bury our slavery institutions with the dead who lie in the cemeteries of the past.

If the ovation I received was any evidence of having believed me then I am satisfied that seed has fallen on good ground. Of course, the former speaker did not betray any marked favor for the address beyond the perfunctory motion of delicately clapping his hands a little at the close. The Socialists are arranging for me to give a public lecture tonight, and the X-ray club has extended another invitation to me for Saturday night, but I shall be gone by that time and am forced to forego the pleasure. Many of the business men have shown great interest in Socialism since, I am pleased to say.

Howard Tuttle.

The Herald has received the following letter, dated Milwaukee, Jan. 9, in response to a reference we made in our local pages last week:

Editor Social Democratic Herald.—Dear Sir and Comrade: I notice that you printed only a part of my letter to the Milwaukee Daily News of Jan. 5th, 1904. I wish you had given the whole of it, which would have explained matters more thoroughly. You then go on to state that I am from Philadelphia, a criminal offense no doubt to hail from an honest city of that kind! Still Milwaukee is making an equally fine reputation for honest government! Your article then goes on to state that I must first prove myself a man and then a Socialist. This is a new qualification under this ruling. No women need apply. I am next accused of splitting up the party, which is ridiculous on the face of it. My card of membership dates way back to the early days of the International and have always been a member of good standing to say part of the civilized world where I may happen to be located. At present I am a member of this Milwaukee organization.

I am about to leave this city in a few days and will take the present opportunity to say good-bye to all good friends and comrades who have worked with me for this just cause of the people, not to disintegrate or destroy, but to build up until we reach the desired goal of Peace and Plenty for all workers. Regarding the efforts made for the cause of Socialism past and present one

is forcibly reminded of Cardinal Wolsey's saying, "Oh that I had served my God as I have served my King" or party. It is a mistake to expect thanks, neither should we get kicks. With best wishes for the victory of our cause.

Wm. F. Hayward.

The offense charged against the writer of the above letter consisted in his writing letters to various papers, capitalist papers among the rest, thanking them for sending free copies to the Milwaukee South Side Socialist Home and adding that "it would seem that we get more assistance and encouragement to do good from the outside than we do at the headquarters of our friends in Milwaukee," a slur on the party in Milwaukee that was had enough in a party paper, but infinitely worse in a capitalist paper. In our comment we stated that he was from Philadelphia in pointing out the fact that he was a new comer and yet ready to spread distrust of the local headquarters of the party. A member who thinks he has a grievance and goes into the capitalist press with it instead of bringing it to the attention of the city central committee, is not working in the interests of the party, whatever his motives.

Comrade Markert writes to headquarters from West Allis as follows: "I wish to announce our deep gratitude to the party in sending such an able speaker as Comrade Ray to organize a branch within the confines of West Allis. Only we regret that there were so few informed of the fact of his coming with consequently a small attendance. We intend to propagate our principles with literature and get our branch here strong. There will in the future be a large field to work in in the Socialist cause in West Allis. If I can imagine the thought of most of the people employed in the shops out here, and they feel the same as I, you can reckon there are plenty of Socialists. But after a person has completed a day's work in the foundry of the Allis works about every ounce of labor power is extracted and all he is fit for is to go to bed, so he can keep working like a demon in order to hold a job for the future."

Dear Comrades: Enclosed find amount for books as per list. I have been getting a few copies of the Herald of late, and think it is all right, and will try and get a bunch of subscribers soon so as to get the paper for myself. I believe the Herald is doing a good work. It is clear cut and fearless. Those articles of Debel and Berger's alone are worth the price of the paper.

E. L. Card.

Answers to Correspondents. John E. Joyce, Milwaukee.—You are correct. He supported Bryan at that time, but repeated ever after. That was before the Social Democracy was organized and while some Socialists were still identified with the People's party, although many others had bolted.

Talk Carnival to your friends and shop-mates

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Extends Its Advantages.

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floor a continuous business hustle. Buying the largest in the

history of January sales; it was amazing to the trade itself; and

not alone do we feel gratified over the response but more so in

the fact that we offered to the public at large the largest assortment

of the finest China, Cut Glass, Lamps and Bric-a-Brac at

the most exceptional price concessions known. The sale continues

tomorrow and all this week. If you have not been here there is

still China economy of the best kind awaiting you. It is really

impossible to enumerate fully all details; we print some below,

but to enjoy all privileges you must come.

We continue to give Five Blue Trading

Stamps instead of One.

15c Pickle Dishes for.....10c

15c Salad Dishes for.....10c

15c Berry Dishes for.....10c

15c Bone Dishes for.....10c

23c Salad Dishes for.....15c

23c Tea Cups go for.....15c

25c Oat Meal Bowls.....15c

25c Tobacco Jars for.....15c

48c Bread Butter Plates 25c

48c Teplitz Vases for.....25c

48c Salt Boxes go for.....25c

48c Game Plates for.....25c

48c Celery Trays for.....25c

48c Cake Plates for.....25c

48c Olive Dishes for.....25c

48c Oat Meal Bowls.....25c

78c Olive Dishes for.....25c

98c Chocolate Pots.....25c

98c Meat Dishes for.....25c

78c Chop Plates for.....25c

78c Salad Dishes for.....25c

78c Celery Dishes for.....25c

78c Cracker Jars for.....25c

78c Custard go for.....25c

Barrett's Broken China Needed Free! **Barrett's**

We guarantee and make

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A. REINHARD, Optician.

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Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock, at 298 Fourth Street, Second Floor.

OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary
 FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St., Sec. Secretary
 HENRY HOPPE, 2416 Chambers St., Fin. Secretary
 GUSTAVE BECHT, 515 Newhall St., Treasurer
 WILHELM FLUCH, 417 Second St., Sergeant at Arms

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COMMITTEES:

Executive Board: Meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters. Label Section meets first and third Mondays, at 318 State St. Building Trades Section meets first and third Thursdays, at headquarters. Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Thursdays, at headquarters.

LABOR ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE: P. E. Neuman, Chairman, 318 State St. Secy., A. J. Welch, Phil. Ebert, Aug. Dittmer. **LABORATIVE COMMITTEE:** Victor L. Berger, Chairman, 678 Seventh Ave.; Victor L. Berger, Fredrick Heath, Chairman, 678 Seventh Ave.; Victor L. Berger, Fredrick Heath, Chairman, 678 Seventh Ave.; Victor L. Berger, Fredrick Heath, Chairman, 678 Seventh Ave.

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Federated Trades Council.

Regular Meeting, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee, Jan. 20.—Delegate Neuman in chair, Delegate Sheehan vice chairman. Minutes approved. New delegates seated from Brass Molders No. 141, Architectural Iron and Wire Workers, Woodworkers No. 8, Garment Workers, Leather Workers No. 54, Steamfitters, Journeymen Horse-shoers, Blacksmith's Helpers, Coopers No. 30, Brassmolders No. 145, Metal Polishers, Coopers No. 148, Coremakers, Beer Bottlers, Machinists No. 300, Hack, Coup and Cab Drivers, Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, Carriage and Wagon Workers, Iron Molders No. 166, and Brushworkers No. 11,274.

Delegate Berkley Farrell was elected to fill the vacancy on the organization committee caused by the retirement of Herman Hein, who ceased to be a delegate.

The Committee on Organization reported on the resolutions referred to it. As to Resolution No. 8 the committee recommended the council that no action be taken in affiliating metal pattern makers with the wood pattern makers, so as to avoid jurisdictional entanglements. Progress was being made in bringing the two tailor organizations together. The Building Trades section project was still being worked on. Concurred in.

Executive Board report. A communication was received from the Tobacco Workers protesting against the actions of some unions in putting B. Leidersdorf on the unfair list.

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Our Red Hot January
 Clearing Sale of Boots,
 Shoes and Rubbers.

We need the Money. You need the
 Goods at the Prices we make.

380 pairs Men's Shoes made
 in Box Calf, Valour Calf and
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 price \$3.00. Sale price \$2.00.

460 pairs Ladies' Shoes in
 all leathers—all styles—all
 sizes. Single and double soles
 with Cuban and Military
 heels. Regular price \$2.00
 and \$2.50. Sale price \$1.50.

245 pairs Ladies' felt Slip-
 pers in Black, Red, Maroon
 and Lavender. Regular price
 \$1.00 and \$1.25. Sale price
 75 cents.

285 pair Girls' Shoes, sizes
 8 1/2 to 12, 7 1/2 to 12 1/2 to 2,
 85 cts.

320 pairs Boys' Satin Calf
 Lace Shoes, warranted solid
 leather. Sizes 13 to 3, \$1.00,
 sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, \$1.25.

900 pairs Infants' Moc-
 casins in all colors, 9c.

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 Bring it to our store any time be-
 fore February 1st and get 5
 Green or Blue Trading Stamps
 with every 10c purchase instead
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 between Fifth & Sixth Avenues.

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At the EXPO, Saturday, January 30, 1904.
 OVER \$200.00 IN CASH PRIZES.

GROUP PRIZES.	INDIVIDUAL LADIES PRIZES
1. \$20.00	1. \$10.00
2. 17.50	2. 9.00
3. 15.00	3. 8.00
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9. 6.00	
10. 5.00	

1st, 2d and 3d Group to consist of not less than 10 Persons.
 4th, 5th and 6th Group to consist of not less than 5 Persons.
 7th and 8th Group to consist of not less than 4 Persons.
 9th and 10th Group to consist of not less than 4 Persons.

Participants for Prizes Must be on the Floor at 9:30.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS A PERSON. Make no other Appointments.

Music by Social Democratic Orchestra, 25 Pieces.
 FRED. BROCKHAUSEN, Jr., Leader.

THE EXPULSION OF MAYOR BORN.

The Party in Wisconsin, through its Executive Board, Vindicates itself as the Representative of the Wage Working Class.

Old Party Politics in the Name of Socialism Repudiated.

The State Executive Board of Wisconsin met in special session Jan. 16 to consider the appeal from the Sheboygan Executive Board (Central Committee) on its decision to exonerate Mayor Chas. A. Born of Sheboygan from charges made against him. These charges are as follows:

"We the undersigned individually and severally hereby prefer charges against Mayor Chas. A. Born as follows:

First, he has violated the principles of the S. D. P. in his action favorable to a trolley line franchise, after the City Central Committee had advised against such action."

Second, he has reduced the assessment of the Waterworks Company contrary to the best advice of the Supervisor of Assessments and of the District Attorney, and contrary to Socialist principles.

Third, he has appointed to public office as members of the Library Board old party politicians, one of whom is proprietor of a scab newspaper and an open enemy of the organized labor movement. We therefore demand his expulsion from the party."

(Signed) John Meyer.
 Chas. Nietmann.
 John Russo.
 Jos. Baumgartner.

All resident members of the Board were present except H. Tittle, and of the non-resident members, R. Sattiel was present. Victor L. Berger, National Commit-tee man, was absent. Chas. A. Born did not appear before the board, and had announced that he would not appear and that he refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the board. Chas. Nietmann represented the signers of the appeal.

In regard to the first charge, Nietmann and Sattiel testified that C. A. Born had granted the trolley line franchise as stated in the charges. Sattiel further testified that Sheboygan Executive Board (Central Committee) had voted in November 1902 against the granting of this franchise.

On the second charge, a communication was read, signed by John Zinkgraf, supervisor of assessments, stating that Mayor Born had reduced assessments on Waterworks Company against his (Zinkgraf's) protest, and that Born had heard no witnesses in regard to value of Waterworks Company's property except the manager and attorney of the company. R. Sattiel further testified that Born had reduced the valuation of the company's property far below the figure of valuation set on it by the company itself when offered for sale.

On the third charge, a communication to a Sheboygan paper, signed by C. A. Born, was read, in which he admitted the appointment of

not otherwise taken care of, and for his meetings in places that he visited where the comrades were able to pay nothing. Reports were made of every cent received and expended. Born also claims that he was tried under a constitution adopted after the alleged offenses were committed. On the contrary he was tried under Section 25 of the old constitution. He insists that his offenses were "a local matter." O! no! That would be too easy for politicians to put the party out of business! Sheboygan under his influence wanted a Socialism of its own and didn't want to pay for the propaganda out in the state, leaving the burden on the generous comrades of Milwaukee.

The same procedure was taken in regard to the second and third charges, with the same result, 4 yeas, no nays, Sattiel not voting.

It was then moved to expel C. A. Born from the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin, and to appoint a committee of three to draw up a statement for the public and the national party, to be given out one week from date of the meeting, at which time the vote of non-resident members shall be closed. Carried by 4 yeas, no nays, Sattiel not voting. Seidel, Hunger and Heath were named to draft statement.

E. H. Thomas, State Secy.

After he was voted out of the party by the state board last week, Mayor Born gave the press several statements which were full of his characteristic political dust-throwing. Trying to cast discredit on the state movement he claimed that last year the Sheboygan comrades paid the state organization \$25 for a week's lectures by Comrade Carl Thompson, and that of that sum, Thompson only received \$15, leaving the inference that the balance mysteriously disappeared. The fact is that Thompson worked under a fund and that charges for his work were made so as to cover cost of railway travel, postages and printing, hotel expense in places where he was

labor of the state against the Atlas Broad Co. of Milwaukee was endorsed.

The secretary reported that the Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 50 of Milwaukee had voted to remain in the Federation. Also reported that he had addressed the Coopers' Union No. 30 of Milwaukee upon affiliation.

Adjourned subject to the call of the secretary.

Fred. Brockhausen, Secy.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
 The W. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 The West End Brewing and Maltting Co., of West Bend, Wis.
 The Krug's Sausage Co., Green Bay.
 The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manu-
 facturers of bath tubs and plumber
 supplies.
 Kump & Blesser Brewing Co. of Manitowish,
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 the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse,
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 tobacco.
 The Atlas Tack Co. of Milwaukee.
 The Black & German Co., manufacturers of
 the Radiant Home line stoves.
 The Janesville Clothing Co., 182-184 2nd St.,
 Chas. Polachek Bros., manufacturers of
 chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
 The Cargill Coal Co., of Green Bay.

Ninth E. B. Meeting of the local quorum. A. J. Welch, chairman.

A circular on the Union Label and to be mailed throughout the state was read and adopted.

A circular from the Bakers and Confectioners' Union No. 205 asking for moral support of organized

labor of the state against the Atlas Broad Co. of Milwaukee was endorsed.

The secretary reported that the Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 50 of Milwaukee had voted to remain in the Federation. Also reported that he had addressed the Coopers' Union No. 30 of Milwaukee upon affiliation.

Adjourned subject to the call of the secretary.

Fred. Brockhausen, Secy.

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LADIES MATINEE FRIDAY.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

178 Second St., Near Grand Ave.

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

Matinee Every Day 2 to 5. Nights 8 to 11.

A RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND GENTLEMEN.

MOTION PICTURES.

Admission 10 cts. Including Seat.

GOOD WEARING RUBBERS.

You can get good wearing rubbers here. The cheapest lines are a delusion and a waste of money. But good ones are made and we sell them at reasonable prices. Drop in and get a pair. Perhaps a small outlay will serve to save you from a doctor's bill.

Lamers Bros.
SHOES
334 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

J. Bruett & Son

Clothing,
Furnishings,
Hats, Caps,
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Underwear,
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Shirts,
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Fond du Lac Avenue,
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GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS
For Racine & Chicago, 8 p. m. daily.
For Sheboygan and Manitowish, 8 a. m. daily except Monday.
For Green Bay, 8 a. m. Thursdays and Saturdays.
For Kewaunee, Algoma, Sturgeon Bay, and Marinette and Menominee, 8 a. m. Thursday and Sunday.
For Escanaba and points on east shore of Green Bay, 8 a. m. Thursday and Sunday.
Office and Docks, Foot of Sycamore Street.

PIEHLER'S LAUNDRY.

Hand Work, High Gloss or Domestic Finish.
751 SECOND STREET,
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That You Help Unionism by Patronizing the First Union Bakery.

ALWIN FLEISCHER.

922 FIFTH STREET, Milwaukee.

GOOD COAL

Perfectly Screened.

Burns to a White Ash.

You get satisfactory results by trying the

FETTE & MEYER COAL CO.

J. H. STOUTHAMER, Pres.

35 ONEIDA STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

NOTHING LIKE

Le Roy's German Cough Balsam

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS,

At BILLING'S PHARMACY.

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Fresh, Salted and Layton Smoked Meats.

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GEORGE RUGGABER

For Reliable Union Made Shoes.

494 12th STREET, Milwaukee.

Geo. Schleiger,

The Popular West Side Men's Furnisher,

CORNER 13th & VEST STREETS,

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A GOO-GOO CAMPAIGN!

The Capitalists are Tired of Divvying-up with the Cheap Grafters!

THEY WANT THEIR SIDETRACKS FOR NOTHING.

And now the Goo-Gos are at it! They have formed a Good Government league and will try to see that honest men get into the offices at the coming Spring election. A glance at the personnel of the meeting held at the room of the Merchants and Manufacturers' club, is enough to tell the true story. They want "good government" for the rich. The rich don't want to have to divvy with the little rascals. They hate to have to pay for side track privileges and the giving away of the public streets—they want a good business administration that will administer the city affairs for the benefit of the merchants and manufacturers and give them what they want for nothing—to the devil with the rights of the toiling class that makes up the great bulk of the city's population! There were present at the meeting men who are self-confessed bribees of some of our indicted aldermen, there were board of trade gamblers, high finance cent-percent cormorants, soulless exploiters of child and female labor, notorious tax dodgers, railway lobbyists, owners of property used for dishonest and immoral purposes, professional labor haters, etc., etc. One reformer spent the afternoon in the police court testifying to how he had gotten an alderman to come down in the amount of his demand for bribe-money for a side track privilege, and then paid him \$100. Then the reformer went to the citizens' meeting to help organize a good government movement! It is to laugh!

The Voters' league will proceed on the same lines as that in Chicago. It will look up the candidates that are nominated and give out information as to whether they are "good" men or not. But the good man issue has always proven a failure, and especially the working class has nothing to gain from it. Such a league as is proposed might, it is true, produce "good" government for the capitalist class, by weeding out some of the petty larceny aldermen who insist on being paid for granting special privileges to capitalists who think they ought to get them for nothing, but it would not mean good government for the people at large. The fact is that corruption in government does not proceed from the little rascals with little interests, but from our so-called leading citizens, who have business interests on a large scale, who are always found behind the big deals in the legislature and the local government. They have investments in the corporations that bleed the people and it is to their interests that the standard of living of the workers be not raised. A higher standard of living means a higher

UNIONS, TAKE NOTICE!

The Empire Hall, cor. West Water and Grand ave., can be rented at a reasonable price; by helping yourselves you help us.

Address all communications to:
Dell J. Barrett,
Secy. Cooks' Union, Local 554,
216 6th street.

A Store For Men.

JOHN HIRSIG,
189 THIRD STREET
betw. Grand Ave. & Wells.

HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS
Union Label on nearly all Goods and Prices right too.

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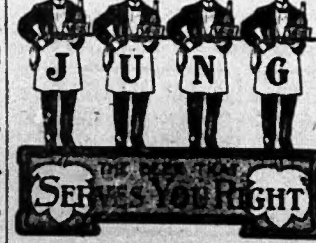
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Stock Companies, Amateur Productions, Fraternal Organizations and Societies.

Furnished complete in every detail.

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THE RUSH is over now, you've got time—pieces that want attention and we have got time to attend to them.

A postal card will bring us to your house

L. SACHS, the Jeweler

418 NATIONAL AVE.

EYES EXAMINED FREE

ROBERT BUECH,

Lincoln Avenue Barrel House,

103 Clinton St., Cor. Lincoln Ave.,

Phone South 1234, Milwaukee, Wis.

Telephone No. 222 South.

cost of living and makes necessary higher wages. These respectables thrive by paying more living wages, and any effort of the city government to improve the living of the masses is against their interests and is not good government in their eyes. These leading citizens have had control of government in Milwaukee for years and the people know what that means. The workers have been suffered to live in dangerous and unhealthy rookeries, they have been crowded into dirty, neglected streets and back alleys, while the public funds have been used to make boulevards of the swell residence streets of the city. Shameful treatment of working class patrons by the street car company has been the rule. Men tired from long hours of toil have been forced to hang on crowded platforms in blizzards or rainy weather in order to reach their homes, etc., etc.—No, there is nothing for the people's good in this Goo-Goo league. Only the labor-skinners stand to gain by it.

Comrade Robert Sallie leaves Sheboygan Saturday to devote his entire time to German organizing work for the national party. He will maintain a residence in Milwaukee while on the road. He will be succeeded as editor of the Sheboygan Volksblatt by Comrade Edward D. Deuss, a newspaper man of Chicago, an old party member and well known among the Germans. On Jan. 1, the officers and directors of the Volksblatt company gave Comrade Sallie a letter of confidence and thanks for his labors in behalf of a clear-cut Socialist movement in Sheboygan and recommending him to the comrades wherever his labors call him. The letter was signed by Herman Ralke, pres., Henry Dose, secy., Ernest Hesse, Chas. Burhop, treas., Charles Nietman, Jacob Geitz, Adam Mueller, Charles Hansen, George Rammling, John Meyer, W. Wellhoefer, the last two witnessing the document.

And still the grand jury hasn't gotten anywhere near the big rascals. Can it be that it will spend its time indicting the little rogues until the city elections are past, and then disband, when the indignation of the masses cannot affect the political fortunes of the class to which the whole jury belongs!

Fred. Lorenz is being put forward as a possible candidate for mayor on the Republican ticket. Shades of the Milwaukee Coal Company!

Cooks' local union No. 554, Milwaukee, will give a ball and masquerade at the new Liedertafel hall, Saturday, Feb. 13, with music by Joseph Claudner and a buffet lunch free to all. The tickets are 50 cents to men and 25 cents to women.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson begins his tour of Wisconsin the 20th of this month, at Janesville. He has a record in Wisconsin that will prepare the way for this return, and that assures a welcome. He will bring his enthusiasm and winning method to bear in this spring campaign, and we look for enthusiastic meetings wherever he goes.

Following are his dates for January: 20 and 21, Janesville; 22, Madison; 23, Pacific; 24, Portage; 25 and 26, Wyocena; 27, Racine; 28 and 29, Waukesha; 30 and 31, Milwaukee.

M.F. Schmidt, of the Leidersdorf-Schmidt Tobacco Co., has made an affidavit to the effect that the B. Leidersdorf Co., with whom he was formerly associated, is in the tobacco trust.

Are you hustling for the carnival? Remember it is in the interests of the party to do so.

PATTERN MAKERS' ATTENTION!

The Pattern Makers' Assn. of Milwaukee and vicinity hereby extend an invitation to all Wood and Metal Pattern Makers, as well as Pattern Makers' apprentices, to attend their Open Meeting and Smoker at Lipp's Hall, cor. of 3rd and Prairie sts., Tuesday, Feb. 2nd, 1904. The committee in charge of this meeting have engaged some of the best talent to be had in organized labor. The program will be made up of the following: Johnson and Budnick, songs; Whitney and Mickelsen, piano and mandolin selections; a boxing bout of 6 rounds by two local boxers, and an address by a speaker of national reputation.

Fellow Workers, don't fail to attend this meeting, as it is to the best interest of all concerned.

Respectfully,

The Committee: Henry Sauer, Geo. Krogstad, Hugo Piper, Robt. Laebman.

FAERBER'S BARGAIN STORE.

January Clearing Sale of all Winter Goods. Must be sold out at less than cost. W. W.

946 WINNEBAGO ST. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

H. G. UNDERWOOD.

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

FOR PATENTS

307 Wisconsin St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Phone Main 922.

THE THEATER.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

Playgoers of Milwaukee will receive with pleasure the announcement that Viola Allen's great success "In the Palace of the King," will be presented at the Alhambra this week, opening with a matinee on Sunday. All the original scenery,



Miss Isabelle Everson, Palace of the King.

costumes and effects used in the great production of the play in New York City, where it broke all records for big business, will be seen here. Charming Isabelle Everson will have the star role.

STAR THEATER.

At the Star next week, beginning Sunday, the Merry Maidens company will play with the susceptibility of the patrons of that home of comedy, and besides the maidens themselves there are a lot of other features making up a bill that will win on its merits.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the Crystal Theater this coming week the attraction will include the Randolphs, Carrie Scott and her Pickaninies, the Bros. Devan, Lucie Byron, Frank Groh, the Crystal-graph, etc.

Carnival Notes.

Have you sold your tickets yet?

Posters are now up. They are very attractive.

There will be lots of good groups, which alone will be worth the price of admission.

The judge will be selected at the meeting Sunday morning and will be announced next issue.

More than \$250.00 necessary to pay the hall today. Why not settle for your tickets this afternoon? Better call at the office.

Get your Branch or Union to mask in a group and capture one of the big cash prizes. Talk this over with your members at once.

Adolph Henmann, Fred. Witte, Herman Hein, Leonard Hunger and J. Rummel have volunteered to act as cashiers since the last report.

John Deckert, John Wurdele, John Hassmann, Frank Tafelski, F. H. Ramsdahl and Fred. Heidel have been added to the Floor Committee.

Carnival Committee meets tomorrow morning, Sunday, Jan. 24, at 9 A. M., at the office, 344 Sixth.

Attend as this is the last meeting previous to the Carnival.

Old Buxley, Eight Brothers and Power are tobaccos made in a strictly union factory. Each package bears the union label.

OUTSIDE SPEAKERS.

LIST OF NATIONAL SPEAKERS FOR THE CAMPAIGN IN WISCONSIN.

Sent by National Sec'y, Maily.

National Committeeman Victor L. Berger, who is in Omaha to help audit the books of the national headquarters, sends us the following as the list of outside speakers who will be sent into Wisconsin for the spring campaign:

Week of Feb. 1.—Nat'l. Committeeman John M. Work of Des Moines, Iowa.

Week of Feb. 7.—F. E. Seeds, of Covington, Ky.

Week of Feb. 14.—James H. Brower, of Elgin, Ills.

Week of Feb. 21.—Max S. Hayes, Editor Cleveland Citizen, Cleveland, O.

Week of Feb. 28.—F. G. Strickland, of Iowa.

Week of Mar. 6.—A. M. Sigons, Editor International Socialist Review, of Chicago.

Week of Mar. 13.—John M. Slayton, of New Castle, Pa.

Week of Mar. 20.—J. Mahlon Barnes, of Philadelphia.

Week of Mar. 27.—James F. Carey, of Haverhill, Mass.

In addition to the above, there will also be Eugene V. Debs, Prof. Geo. D. Herron, of New York, Seymour Stedman, Thomas Morgan and Nat'l. Committeeman B. Berlyn of Chicago, Charles Pergler (Bohemian), and Silvio Origo (Italian).

Wisconsin comrades will do well to write the state secretary at once, for dates for these speakers.

New Headquarters Fund.

Previously reported \$300.81

Thomas Strenger .50

City Central Committee S. D. P. 10.00

7th Ward Branch .500

Total \$316.31

The big Brewers' Carnival

will take place this Saturday evening, at the Exposition Building. A large prize fund has been provided and without doubt their big success of last year will be repeated. Last year it was the talk of the town.

Comrade Isaac Cowen, late candidate for governor of Ohio, will speak at the Labor Lyceum, 382 Washington street, Sunday, Jan. 24, at 2:30 p. m.

ALHAMBRA

WEEK COMMENCING MATINEE TO-MORROW.

Another Big Attraction at Our Prices.

MISS ISABELLE EVERSON in VIOLA ALLEN'S Big Success

In the Palace of the King

NEXT WEEK: "WHEN REUBEN COMES TO TOWN."

ADMISSION TO RACES 15 CENTS. ADMISSION TO POLO & HOP 25 CENTS.

EXPO RINK

RACES, January 26th.

SOCIAL HOP, January 28th.

ADMISSION TO RACES 15 CENTS. ADMISSION TO POLO & HOP 25 CENTS.

BE SURE TO ATTEND THE GRAND MASK BALL

GIVEN BY THE

COOKS' UNION,

LOCAL NO. 554

AT THE NEW LIEDERTAFEL HALL

SEVENTH AND PRAIRIE STREETS

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 13

1904

MUSIC BY JOE CLAUDETT ORCHESTRA.

Five Buffet Tables Will Be Served Free of Charge.

TICKETS 50 CTS. LADIES IN MASK 25 CTS.

Unmasked Ladies Accompanied by Gentlemen Free.

VICTOR L. BERGER

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FIRE INSURANCE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Only the Best Companies in Existence.

Remember, the Premiums are the same in all Companies.

All business turned over to me will receive immediate and prompt attention.

\$400.00! WHO GIVES MORE? \$400.00!

Fifth Annual Brewers' Gala Carnival

and Prize Masquerade,

GIVEN BY THE

Milwaukee Bierbrauer-Arbeiter-Unterst.-Verein,

SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1904, at the EXPOSITION BUILDING.

\$300.00 PRIZES FOR MASKS.

\$100.00 OF PRIZES GIVEN ON COUPONS. Save your Coupons. They are good for a chance on a Gold Watch, Morris Chair, Gold Ring, One Ton Coal, Three Pair Shoes, Pair Brewers Boots, Rocking Chair, Cane, Umbrella, Several Cases Bottle Beer, Cigars, Etc. SAVE YOUR COUPONS.

Admission 50 Cents a Person. Franz Mayr's Military Band.

Those who wish to participate in Prize Contest must be on the Floor at 9:30 P. M.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS!

REX, KING OF 3

CARNIVAL

WILL REIGN AT THE

MONSTER MASK CARNIVAL

GIVEN BY THE

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF MILWAUKEE,

AT THE

EXPO, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1904.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS A PERSON.

15,000 PEOPLE ARE GOING TO ATTEND

SEE LIST OF PRIZES ELSEWHERE IN THIS PAPER.

22 Big Cash Prizes!

22 Big Cash Prizes!